INDIVISIBILITY OF THE UNION.

We are indebted to the Lynchburg " Virginian" for opportunely bringing to notice, at this moment, the precise language of the Preamble to the origianal Articles of " Confederation" agreed upon by the Delegates of the old Thirteen States, as follows :

"Whereas the Delegates of the United States of America in Congress assembled did, on the fif-teenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and in the second year of the Independence of America, agree to certain Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and

Of these "Articles" the 13th was as follows : "Every State shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this Confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this Con-· federation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and THE UNION SHALL BE PERPETUAL; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every

The clause of Ratification, embracing as well the Preamble as all the Articles, was in the following words :

"And whereas it has pleased the great Governor "And whereas it has pleased the great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the Legislatures we respectively represent in Congress to approve of and to authorize us to ratify the said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, Know at that we, the undersigned Delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual the said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual "Union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained; and we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective con-stituents that they shall abide by the determina-tions of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by the said Confederation mitted to them : and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we ' respectively represent, and that THE UNION SHALL RE PERPETUAL

Ten years afterwards, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, the more fully to secure and carry out the objects of the Confederation-a prominent one of which was the "perpetual union" of the States-another Convention was called, by which the present Constitution of the United States was framed and submitted to the States, and by them solemnly concurred in and approved. The Preamble to that Constitution commences in these words : " We, the People of the United States, in " order to form A MORE PERFECT UNION, establish " justice," &c.

In their first convocation (says the Virginian) the States resolved that the Union should be " pernetual." They met a second time to make that Union "MORE PERFECT." Having consented to the articles binding the Union by a "perpetual" covenant, and having gone into a second Conven-

adoption IN TOTO AND FOREVER.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT .- The Con-

dikewise to supply his place with a professor uniting so many virtues and accomplishments as he does, and so universally respected and admired as he has been by the students.

[Southern Patriot.

WALPOLE AND WASHINGTON .- HOBACE WALFOLD, Write ing to Lady Ossonv, in 1783, and speaking of American news, says : "Wassing row (who, it seems to me, savors a little of royalty) has instituted a military order of Cincinnatus, which savors a little of the pedant also. He sent it (the diploma) to Lafayette, and it made an uproor in Paris.

As the French poblems spell only by the ear, they took it
for the order of St. Scratter. They had recourse to the
calendar, and, finding no such mint in heaven's almanac, duded it was a new conomisation at Boston, and

CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Empire City arrived at New York She brings \$1,400,000 worth of gold on freight, besides what is in possession of her passengers, of whom there are about three hundred and sixty.

The dates from San Francisco are to the 1st of July. The last fire at that place, of which we published a brief account on Monday last, happened the 22d of June. It commenced on Pacific street and went down to Ohio street, burning the City Hall and City Hospital. All the buildings on Jackson street were consumed as far as Montgomery. It burnt down Washington and Dupon streets as far as Sansom, and both sides of Montgomery street, from Pacific to Washington street. The new theatre and many houses were destroyed on Merchant and Clay streets. A large amount of goods which were removed to the plaza took fire, and were burnt. In all, five hundred build-Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York,
New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,
Virginia, North Carolins, South Carolina, and
Georgia, in the words following," &c.

In the plantations of them occupied as dwellings by the poorer classes. The estimated loss is three million dollars. The buildings saved on the plantation of them occupied as dwellings by the poorer classes. The estimated loss is three million dollars. The buildings saved on the plantations of them occupied as on the plaza are the Custom-house, the California Exchange, Bells Union, Verandah, Eldorado, and Union Hotels. Messrs. Charles S. Lyons and Bach, of the firm of Bach, Burnett & Co., were burnt to death. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The burnt district was to be immediately rebuilt. Some two hundred buildings were erected during the week preceding the departure of the last steamer for the Isthmus.

Crime still prevailed to a fearful extent, and there had occurred some additional cases of administration of Lynch law. Amongst the fresh outrages reported is the case of Dr. Gunn, editor of the Sonora Herald, who was dragged from his bed and murdered by some persons who took offence at an article in his paper. Two persons connected with his office were also killed, and everal others wounded.

Indian depredations are still of frequent occurence. At Roque River, Capt. Fitzpatrick and nine men were cut off and all murdered.

The agricultural prospects of the State are favorable. The reports from the mines are conflicting, but are generally favorable. The quartz diggings continued to yield well.

## CIRCULAR TO BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

The publisher of the Bankers' Magazine gives notice that the following important and interesting works will be em-bodied in the "The Bankers' Magazine and Statistical Register," for the year beginning July, 1851, and ending I. New varieties of Gold and Silver Coins and Bullion.

I. New varieties of Gold and Silver Coins and Bullion, with important details relating to the Coinage, Rules of the Mint, &c.; by Jacob R. Eckfeldt and W. E. Dubois, Assayers of the U. S. Mint.

II. The American Law of Banking. A synopsis of the decisions of the higher courts of every State in the Union upon the subjects of Banking, Bills of Exchange, Promissory notes, Damages on Bills, Usury, Notaries Public, &c. The decisions of each State will be arranged by themselves, commencing with Maine; to be followed in order by New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, &c.

III. History of Banking and Currency; by W. J. Lawon, Esq., a recent English work.

IV. Historical Sketches of the Early Currency among the

American Colonies.
V. Gilbart's Practical Treatise on Banking— The second American edition of this work entire (470 pages) may be had of booksellers throughout the United States.

The Bankers' Magazine is now published monthly at Boston, 24 pages, octavo, at five deliars per annum. By the new postage law of the United States the postage on this

# THE STORM IN FAYETTE COUNTY, (PA.)

was a young century was considered to the next, but we cannot continue to the next hill it encountered the barn and dwelling of Mr. Arrison. The barn was not entirely destroyed, but the dwelling was a heap of ruins. Both Mr. and Mrs. Arrison were badly hurt—he having several of his ribs broken, and she being terribly cut and bruised.

Descending the hill a short distance, it encountered the residence of the Rev. Mr. Rose, a two-story stone building. The family consisted of ten persons, one being absent from home. Nothing was left but a small angle of the first story. One girl, thirteen years old, was instantly killed—all the rest

of the hill; we saw the foundation, but what has become of the barn is yet unascertained.

Pursuing its course toward the mountains, it destroyed the barn and brick dwelling of Mr. Jones, on the old Connells-ville road. Its last act before rising to the mountains was to unroof a house occupied by Mr. Kinsil, and he stepping out of his door at the time, found himself on the top of a fallen tree, some hundred steps from his house, occasionally touching the ground on his way, but unable to stay his course until he lodged in the tree. Several other houses were destroyed wholly or in part before the storm took the mountain, but we cannot give particulars.

Crossing the top of the mountain, it blew down a large log barn belonging to Levi Downer, of this place. We next hear of it at Mr. Schaeffen Rush's, our the National Road, twelve miles east of this, where it blew the roof off his new barn, just finished, and partly unfoofed his store.

GOOD ADVICE.

yesterday from Chagres, via Kingston, (Jamaica.) the New Orleans "True Delta" of the 29th inst. : "THE CUBA ALARMS .- The arrival of the 'Adams Gray,' with four days later news from Havana, and without any additional confirmation of the reported revolutionary proceedings, but confirms us in the opinions we have heretofore expressed of the apocryphal character of the publications already made. There is nothing that we have seen in the correspondence from a va-riety of points within the Island to induce the of brave young men will be saved from certain destruction. We again say, look before you leap."

> opper region) to the United States. It is now in ing them, four hundred in number, to Sandy Lake, region destitute of game, and where, it is said, they must rish. "Hole-in-the-wall." one of their chiefs, addr He alleges that the Indians were assured in 1842 that the Government only wanted the copper, and did not design reloving them for twenty years at least, and probably not at all. He urges also that the chiefs have begged pe visit their Great Father, the President, and that, although they offered to pay their own expenses, the privilege was refused. He appeals through the Democrat to the Government of the United States and the sympathies of the people. These people have been very badly treated. They cannot subsist upon the lands allotted them, and, if placed there, must organize a band of thieves and marauders, or starve. The letter of the Chief is full of simple and touching eloquence.

> FORTUNE-TELLING. - There is nothing more silly than belief in fortune-telling, whether we consider the thing itself, or the description of persons who profess the art-an art to which no one of character or education ever pretends. But such belief is scarcely less dangerous than silly, especially amongst young persons of the humbler classes. By exciting false hopes, it leads to false steps; and unsettled habits, anxiety, disappointment, dishonesty, ruin, and untimely or ignominious death, have been directly or indirectly its conseences. Many are induced to have their fortunes told from mere idle curiosity; but a lucky guess, or a prediction accidentally verified even in part, may take such hold of the imagination that reason cannot resume her former sway-besides that it is inexcusable to give encouragement to a race of profligates, thieves, and children-stealers.

LIFE.-Life without some necessity for exertion must ever lack real interest. That state is capable of the greatest enjoyment where necessity urges, but not painfully; where effort is required, but as much as possible without anxiety; where the spring and summer of life are preparatory to the harvest of autumn and the repose of winter. Then is every season sweet, and in a well-spent life the last the best-the season of calm enjoyment, the richest in recollections, the brightest in hope. Good training and a fair start constitute a more desirable patrimony than wealth; and those parents who study their children's welfare rather than the gratification of their own avarice or vanity, would do well to think of this. Is it better to run a successful race, or to begin and end at the goal?

MINNESOTA.—The Supreme Court of Minnesota has adjourned. Before doing so it estiled the question of conflicting jurisdiction between the military and civil authority. The Court decided that the Judge of the Probate Court has The Court decided that the Judge of the Probate Court has not the power to issue write of habene corpus on the Military Reservation, and have prohibited hims from issuing them. Discharges heresome granted by him 20 soldiers are decided lilegal, and many of the soldiers so discharged have been arrested as deserters, including the one discharged some time ago, on the ground that the Government had neglected to provide suitable apartments for the residence of the soldier's wife.

The Unionown Democrat gives some painful particulars of the tornado in Fayette county, on the 26th of July. It began at the farm and residence of George Wetsell. The family occupied a large log building, with an immense old fashioned stone chimney in the western gable. The first blast of the power of the States then, a fortior is it now out of the power of a single party to the covenant to violate and dissolve that covenant.

This is precisely consonant, as the reader will perceive, with the opinion expressed by Mr. Madistant of the states of

The Trenton papers of Wednesday relate an amusing incident which occurred near that city on Monday. According to the Gazette, the parties were married a week ago, the bride bringing certain household goods as her dower, but the groom only his good looks, which were nothing to boast of. A dispute arose as to whom the fee simple of the goods belonged, when the woman appealed to the law for redress, while her husband attempted to establish a right by possession, and removed the property to the steamboat wharf for the purpose of running away with it. The parties met there, and, after quarrelling some time, agreed to a compromise, by dividing the goods, and travelling in opposite directions. According to the statement of the True American, however, the woman came off with flying colors, carrying all off, leaving the man to take out his revenge in hard sayings against womankind.

TRIAD CORRESSIONAL DUPYLICE.—The Convention was held at Staten Rouge on Mondy last, Hon. S. M. D. Clarke, of West Baton Rouge, in the chiar. On motion of R. A. Ujone. Each, of Describing the bill is show distance, it receives the chiar. On motion of R. A. Ujone. Each, of Describing the bill is show distance, it receives the chiar. On motion of R. A. Ujone. Each, of Describing the bill is show distance, it was a small that the chiar of Describing the bill is show distance, it was a small that the chiar of Describing the bill is show distance, it was a small that the chiar of Describing the bill is show distance, it was a small that the chiar of the Whigs of the Third Congressional District in Congress. No other candidate to represent field. The hast of one of the boy was a small that the chiar of the Convention of New York was issued have described the convention of New York was issued have described the convention of New York was issued have described at Syracuse on Thursday, the 11th of September, instead of on the 16th, as was a first ir insteaded. The cause of this change is that the day originally assigned would instructe with the day originally assigned would instructed with the day originally assigned would instructed with the chiar of the New York State Agricultural Society, which is to be held all Rochesters on the 16th, 17th, and 16th of September, instead on Fish and the chiar of the New York State Agricultural Society, which is to be held all Rochesters on the 16th, 17th, and 16th of September, instead of on the 16th, and 18th of the September.

CIANSO OF State Agricultural Society, which is to be held all Rochesters on the 16th, 17th, and 16th of September, instead of on the 16th, and 18th of the September.

The boundary Hige between Canada and the United States, on the west side of Laske Champs in the contract of the reverse of the contract of the September.

COL. W. C. PRESTON.

COL. W. C. PRES

MURDER AND SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—At Newark, (N. J.) on Monday night, Edwin Drum, an Irishman, aged about 25 years, was assassinated by Margaret Garraty, a young servant girl to whom he had been paying attention for some time previously, but whom he had deserted and was married to another on the Sunday preceding his death. The man was stabbed with a carving knife by Margaret while he was walking in the street with his wife, and died almost immediately. The girl then went home, stated what she had done, and threatened to destroy herself. She has not since been seen or heard from.

WEVERTON FACTORY.—We learn from the Boonsboro' Odd Fellow that the large six-story factory in Weverton, (Md.) belonging to the Potomec Company, was leased a few days ago for the term of sixteen years by a company of gentlemen from the East, who purpose at once stocking is with machinery, and putting it into operation.

THE ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

We copy the following seasonable advice from We give under the Telegraphic head such re ports as have reached us relating to the Elections held on Monday in several of the Western and Southwestern States These reports, however, afford comparatively little information that can be regarded as conclusive.

The most agreeable news we have on this subcial despatch to this office from the Macon " Jouriority by James ABERCROMBIE, Whig. In the Mobile district, where Mr. CHARLES C. LANGDON Was THE CHIPPEWAS. - By the treaty of Lapoint, in 1842, the distinctly took the position, held by a large majority of the people of the State, that he was opposed to secession on account of any thing that has yet taken place. In only two other districts were Whig candidates brought forward, viz : in the third, affecting letter to the Minnesota Democrat, at St. Paul. WILLIAM S. MUDD against SAMPSON W. HARRIS. the late member; and, in the seventh, ALEXANDER WHITE against SAMUEL F. RICE. In the three renaining districts all the candidates were Democrats. viz: in the fourth, WILLIAM R. SMITH, Union, against John Enwin, Southern Rights : in the fifth. GEORGE W. Houston, Union, against David Hub-BARD, the late member; and in the sixth, W. R. W. COBB against ROBERT MURPHY, both Union men.

### POST OFFICE OPERATIONS.

The Postmaster General has established the following new Post Offices for the week ending August 2, 1851 :

Franklin

339	Ringville	Hampahire.	Mass	Ethan C Din-
	117 The state of t	Campadio	MARRO	Ethan C. Ring.
1	West Batavis	Genesee	N. X	Elisha W. Croff.
6	Hawkinsville	Oneida	No. No. of	Sterry Hawkins.
	Massena Centre	St. Lawrence.	1. 64 a	Augustus Wheefer.
-	Hickory Run	Carbon	Penn	Samuel Saylor.
	Irishtown	Mercer	**	Iames Mill
	Trishtown	Metost.	au ele t	James Miller.
3	Fort Wilkins	Houghon	Mich	Daniel D. Brockway.
ŝ.	Bridgeport Cen-	Parties and the second		
		Saganaw	40	Samuel C. Munson.
1	Prospect Lake	Van Buren		
ď,	No. blanille	N'-LI-		Huram Jacobs.
4	Nobleville Williamstown	LAODIE	Opro	James Hellyer.
1	Williamstown	Montgomery	14	Cornelius R. Wilson.
1	Rochester Depot	Loraine	1 46	Giles Gilmore.
4	Greersville	Knox	**	Robert Greer.
9	Industry	Hamilton	W 45 9	John Parell
8	Truckery	reaminon		John Kennedy.
4	Home City	ale of the same	**	Aeron Lyon.
.1	New Harmony.	Brown	o teta	Deloss Laughlin.
	Ford	Geauga	65	Franklin Dickinson.
и	Havana	Huron	46	Loomis E. Ransom.
1	Moody's Mill		" Lette	Datas M. Kansom.
91			CONTRACTOR	Robert McMichael.
н	Renosa	Laurens Dist	8. C	T. Wier.
4	Mollihorn	Newberry "	and the	John N. McCrackin.
1	Aspen Grove	Calhoun	Fla	James H. Parker.
1	Balsada	Butler	Ala	A. C. Fuller.
ı	Balsada Monthalia	Penole		D W M
1			Miss	B. W. Morris.
Ŧ	City Point			Charles H. Laws.
4	Halifax	Panola	66	John Bishop.
I	Yuba	Yuba	Cal	H. Fairchild.
ч	Louisville	El Doredo	44	
ı.	Troute ville	The Post of the Party of the Pa	PEAN TEXPORAL	Geo. G. Blodgett.
I	Empire Martinez Santa Clara	I uolumne	of Title	Edward Conway.
Ŧ	Martinez	Contra Costa	**	Oliver C Coffin.
1	Santa Clare	Santa Clara	F 66 DM	Fletcher Cooper.
ŧ	Knight's Farry	San Joseph		Lawis Dent
t	Knight Parry Mariposa. Trinidad. Horr's Branch.	Maripost	DIFFERENCE .	Lewis Dent.
4	Trinidad	Trinity	44	L. B. Gilkey.
4	How Branch	Tudamen	66	
1	Morra Diancu.	a doidmine	PRISTS FOR COMM	B. D. Horr.
1	San Josquin	can loadain.	**	Rich. M. Harmer.
1	Livermore	Stored and the second	- Children	The state of the s
1	Ranch	Contra Costa	5 SE - 1	Robert Livermore.
ı	Vallejo		- 66	Lyman Leslie.
I	Tuolumne City.		PT	
H			TO SECURE	Paxson McDowell.
ı	Rough & Ready		2.5	Marcus Nutting.
1	Green Springs.	******	P ***	Josish C. Parks.
ŧ	Obispo	SanLuis Obispe	**	Sam. A Pollard.
ı,	Nicolana			F. H. Russell.
ŀ	Oak Springs	Tualdana		Drury Shoemaker.
т	Car obumba	I doldmine.		
1	San Juan			Edward Smith.
r	Sonora	Tuolumne	Carrier I	Rich. F. Sullivan.
t	Wood's Diggings		**	Robert Turner.
ŧ.	Grasonville	T. 1980/01/093		J. W. Van Benschoten
	Mountain Inn.		A THEORY OF STREET	Isalah Williams.
				ACTUAL AND AND A
F.	Marysville			James Cushing.
F	Colerain	Jackson		Samuel McCall.
ı	Cherry Grove	Saline	- 44	Thos. H. Crawson.
I	Trouble Hill	Bcott	44 000	leac D. Williams.
I	Reform	Union		John M. Hicks.
ø	T. C. C.	White		
1				Wm. A. Clark.
1		Johnson		Geo. B. McCann.
1	Ludlow	Dubois	66	John H. Damewood.
ı	New Elizabeth-	TO COMPANY OF THE PARK	place and	W 130 SHALL DESCRIPTION
I	town.	Hendrick's		Thomas C. Parker.
F			7017-757-1119	
I	Coatesville		电流电流	Wm. H. Shield.
ı				A. A. Boyell.
F	Hindmare's Hill.	Coffee		Pleasant H. Price.
				Miles Hale.
		CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR SERVICES	66	William Dunn.
	Jankin's Creek.			
ı		Miller		P. C. Degraffenreid.
ı	Cook's Store	a Fayette	di sant	Mordecai M. Cook.
	Stringtown			Luke E. Ray.
ø	Green Garden.	Will	OAR CHESTON	ames Hudson.
I	Waste Jali	Cumberland		
	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T		THE REPORT OF	ohn Devall.
		roquois		George G. White.
ı			owa	Robert Templeton.
ı	Waucousta	Pon-du Lac	Wis	Anson C. Stowe.
I	Luzerne	Control of the control		Biles A. Titus.
п	Lagoda	district the second		Marcus Brown.

Waucousta Luzerne Lagoda		35.66	Anson C. Stowe. Giles A. Titus. Marcus Brown.		
DISCONTINUED.					
Gilchristville	Dauphin	Penn.	may a sell sole		
Jeddo	Luzerne	**			
Patonsville	Hocking	Obio			
Glenn Mills	Culpepper	Va			
Cool Well	Amberst	10000			
Calvin's Tavern	Culpepper	edylara.			
Pinetucky	Randolph	Ala			
Kingston	Autauga				
Harry Hill	Mareball	Mies	AND IN THE PARTY		
Mount Zion	Dallar	-			
Duck Creek	Hot Springs	A-k			
Pleasant mugo.	TION ONNHUGG.	LANE	AND THE CHARACTERS OF THE PARTY AND		

Portersville, New London county, Connecticut, name changed to "Mystic River."

Poplar Grove, Newberry District, South Carolina, name changed to "Beth Eden."

# STEAMBOATS ON CANALS.

FREDERICKSBURG, (Va.) AUGUST 4, 1851. GENTLEMEN : Our quiet little town is not designed for factory of news; but an interesting event in the progress of Internal Communication has just transpired here which I think worthy of general notice. A little steamer for the Rappahannock Canal, built in your city by Mesers. Pettibone & Co. was put to the test in presence of our Mayor and many of our most respectable citizens recently. The doubts of friends to this new mode of propulsion have been removed, the opposition of cavillers overcome, and no doubt a new ers ha arrived in canal navigation. By this important improvemen canal boate are sent on their way by steam without the least injury to the banks of the canal, superseding the necessity of horses and the tow-path, and enabling the boat to pursue her way through slack water, or any large body in the route, with equal speed, and at an expense of thirty or forty per cent. less than the cost of the mode heretofore in use.

We, having been the pioneers in the introduction of Petti-bone's improvement, congratulate his friends, your city, and yourselves in the success of an enterprise of vast importance, which you have heretofore noticed with great interest in your valuable paper. The Hydropathic Company which purchased Barnum's residence at Iranistan (Cont.) have been unable to pay for it; so that it has gone back again into his possession, and, it is said, will be occupied by his family.

THE REPUTED CUBAN PROCLAMATIONS.

We yesterday gave a sample of two Cuban Declarations of adependence, both bearing date the 4th of July, and both originals of which bear no comparison with each other, either as regards their contents or prolixity. These "Declarations" were published within the same twenty-four hours, the one at New York and the other at New Orleans. That which we designated "the first" (because it was the first received, the ject, except so far as it refers to the Mobile dis- travel between this city and New York requiring less trict, is that from ALABAMA. as indicated in a spe- than a day) is of a length that would fill two of our columns whilst the one published at New Orleans, denominated by us as "the third," and requiring seven days to find belief that any serious outbreak has occurred or is anticipated; and we again repeat our caution to those who may feel disposed, in the excitement produced by inflammatory appeals, rashly to embark in expeditions got up on speculation, to end the bark in expeditions got up on speculation, to end the bark in expeditions got up on speculation. This we think not improbable. We believe that few, if any, of the in bloody discomfiture to those who madly adventure therein. If the rising of the people in Cuba be what it is represented, nothing is lost by a little of the what it is represented, nothing is lost by a little of the probably, was Mr. John Cochran, in the second delay on this side; and if no outbreak of consequence has taken place, as we imagine, a number of brave yeung men will be saved from certain. rendered clear, we think, that all these Proclamations are the Whig candidate, his competitor, Judge Brago, Puerto Principe, but within the United States.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CUBAN PATRIOTS. JULY 3, 1851.—Cubans! eight hundred of our compu-triots have raised the cry of liberty, and have planted on the heights of Cubanis the flag of the White Star, dedicated to war. All that is required is union, constancy, and fraternity to secure their triumph in the holy cause of Cuban liberty. Imitate the glorious example which they have given to the

The Government has not the power to suppress the revolution which has begue in four distinct places at the same time, because of the uncertainty and doubt with which they are surrounded. Confosion, ignorance, and fear blind their eyes and bind their hands, and then will cause them to fall into the abyse which swatts them.

Cubans! do not permit, by your continued inaction, the blood of the sons of Puerto Principe to be spilled alone. Do not let their heroic example be in vain, nor the magic cry of liberty which they have raised be extinguished without an echo. No; never give a proof to the world of such dastardly, ignoble spirit. Understand well that, if by your indifference and want of your co-operation they perish, we shall merit the contampt of the whole world, while we will be condemned forever to bear the Spanish yoke.

The victors of Puerto Principe confide in us; they look to us to join them in their struggle to break the chains of our tyrants—chains which with so much ignominy we drag in the face of the infamous pleasures of our oppressors. We offer our extended arms to all Spaniards who judge with justice our cause; their lives and property shall be held inviolate. The Cubans regard as enemies only those who take up arms against them; the history of the struggle for independence shall not be stained by deeds of rapine and plunder.

Enthusiaem and valor! We expect the aid the generous North Americans offer us, if we prove ourselves worthy of their assistance.

To arms, Gudane: The held of witness of your nerousin, and may Heaven give you victory! Provoke the battle. Throw yourselves valiently into the combet. Strike down the tyrants, and obtain for your triumph the bloody spoils of their throne, upon which we will raise the temple of liberty.

THE MENSERS OF THE CUBAN JUNTA.

### COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

We copy from the New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday (omitting some of the tables) its monthly review of the commerce of that port, as follows:

We have received from the Custom-House our usual monthly statement of the foreign imports at this port for July, which shows such a great falling off, as compared with the same period last year, that we are half inclined to suspect some error in the figures. It is, however, the official record. and as such we give it. It is proper to state that the item of specie in all but the last year includes the shipments entered from California.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR JULY. 1851 ... \$10.958,538 \$1,027.481 \$61,140 \$10.007.108 1849 ... 8,469,423 527,000 527,007 1848 ... 7,046,389 650,055 64,631 This shows a decrease for the month just closed, exclusive of specie, of \$6,049,066 from the corresponding month of last year. Such an exhibit, at a time when there is some

financial embarrassment consequent upon the dread of further shipments of gold to Europe, will no doubt attract an unusual share of attention. The decline is equal to about onehalf the increase noticed in the preceding six months, as will be seen by the following comparison : Total merchandise imported from Jan. 1, 1851.\$81,223,191

Increase during seven months......\$6,629,248 If any thing like the same relative decrease should be shown during the remainder of the year as for the month just closed, the imports for 1851 will fall far behind those of 1850, notnding the start gained during the first six months.

1850..74,593,943

two millions of dollars in dry goods.

The quantity thrown upon the market shows a decrease in every item except miscellaneous dry goods, amounting in stories. the aggregate to \$2,086,635, of which the greatest relative portion is woollens. It has been suggested, in view of the falling off in the duties, that the scarcity of money had driven many of the importations into warehouse, from whence they would be withdrawn as soon as the market was easier. But

positive decrease as compared with last year.

The cash duties received amount to \$3,557,275, against

EXPORTS FROM JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31. Year. Produce and mdze. Specie. Total. 1851......\$28,284,661 \$25,097,685 \$53,382,382,383 3,871,812 29,310,056 1850..... 25,347,245 Increase in '51. \$3,937.417 \$21,125,873 \$24,063,290 It would certainly seem from this showing as if there were no necessity for any further shipments of coin. The total

IMMIGRATION ISTO NEW YORK FOR 1851 .- The follow ing is a statement of the immigration into the port of New York for the last seven months, (from the office of the Commissioners of Emigration,) as compared with the correspond-

ing months of 1850 : January ..... 13,154 ..... 14,709 February ..... 3,206 8,170 March ..... 5,569 16,055 14,627 ..... 27,779 April ..... 42,846 ..... 38,858 June..... 10,762 ..... 34,403 34,446 ..... July ...... 27,512 124,610 ...... 167,486

More this year ..... 42,876 The immigration of the last month shows a decrease 6,834, compared with July of 1850. Of the total num-ber of immigrants at New York during July last, there were from Ireland 11,245, Germany 8,336, England 3,133, Scotland 1,152, Wales 210, France 804, Switzerland 787, Norway 1,188, Sweden 298, Italy 113.

There is at present much sickness prevailing in the Indiana State prison. Upwards of sixty convicts were ill on Wed-nesday week.

MEXICO AND HER PRESIDENT

To the Editors of the National Intelligences

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 4, 1851.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 12th July lest contains an article in relation to Gen. Arista, the President of Mexico, to which I beg leave to reply through your columns.

The Picayune says that when Gen. Antera was inaugurated its views were more complimentary to him than those generally entertained of Mexican statesmen; and then proceeds to add that, instead of proving himself to be an able and enlighened patriot, he has deserted the Liberal party who placed him in power, and allied himself with the Jesuits and Mon-

"It is charged that, even at the time that he was asking permission of Congress to use the \$1,600,000 remaining of the American indemnity, he had already made away with the whole amount, and that it had been sent to Barings, Brothers, to be placed to the credit of Mariano Arista."

I must confess my surprise that such a tissue of reckless, absurd, and malicious falsehood could have found its way into the columns of a paper so respectable and generally so well instant moder of that paper for several years, and entertaining for its editors a high respect, I can only suppose that this article has been prepared by some one else, and inserted without des consideration by them.

So far from the amount of the American indemnity, or any

portion of it, having been remitted by Gen. AnzerA to Barings, Brothers & Co. to be placed to his account, it is well known that the payment through Barings & Co. of their in-stalment, which fell does on the 30th May last, was in direct opposition to the wishes and policy of Gen. Amera, and that the fourth instalment, which falls due on the 30th May next. has not only not been paid, but no appropriation for its payment has yet been made by the Congress of the United States.

The charge that Gent America has remitted to the Baringa, Brothers, the \$1,600,000 remaining of the American indem nity, to be placed to his own account, is therefore as absurd as it is malicious, since the money is still in the Treasury of the United States, unappropriated by Congress, and not to be paid till May next.

Equally should is the charge that Gen. Antera has sold himself either to the monarchists or clergy; and it is manifestly unjust to attribute the present embarrassed pecuniary condition of the Mexican treasury to any want of capacity or patriotism on his part; for it is well known that this embarthe history of the struggle for independence shall not be stained by deeds of rapine and plunder.

Enthusiasm and valor! We expect the aid the generous North Americans offer us, if we prove ourselves worthy of their assistance.

The hero of Cardenas impatiently awaits the hour when he may land upon our shores. It will take but a few hours for his arrival.

To arms, Cubane! The field be witness of your heroism, and may Heaven give you victory! Provoke the battle. and aid, and who, on the contrary, have, from selfish and pri-vate ends, thwarted his views and opposed his measures.

It is well known that the English have long enjoyed the alm exclusive control of the mines and bullion trade of Mexico; exclusive control of the mines and bullion trade of Mexico; that the British creditors have for years been receiving the revenues of the tobacco monopoly, and a large per centage of the revenues of the custom-houses; and shat, by oppressive and ruinous contracts made with Santa Anna for the principal mints, shey have also monopolized nearly the whole coinage of the country. It is equally notorious that they have for years availed themselves of the control thus acquired, and of their influence with Santa Anna, to plunder and oppress Mexico by "usurious loans and fraudulent contracts." I use the words of the late Mexican Minister of Haciende, who, referring to these well-known facts, said at a meeting of the referring to these well-known facts, said, at a meeting of the French creditors in the city of Mexico in December last, that "Mexico had a particular affection for the French creditors, because they had never tried to oppress the Republic by means

because they had never tried to oppress the Republic by means of neurious loans and fraudulent contracts."

Entering upon the Presidency with a treasury thus made bankrape and still further transcurses by the sate war, want the current revenue to grees pure absorbed by the British creditors, under the "usurious loans and fraudulent contracts" mentioned by the Minister of the Treasury, and with the current expenses of the Government greatly increased by the incursions of Indians from the United States Territories, it is that he has done so much to restore quiet and promote the prosperity of Mexico.

It is worthy of remark, however, that these absurd and

false charges against Gen. ARISTA come to us at the same time with rumors of an intended revolution, the object of which is to overthrow ARISTA and bring back SANTA Axxa; and, without doubt, they are put forward by those who desire to renew the system of " usurious loans and fraud-

ulent contracts" by which Mexico has suffered so much, and who, finding ARIFFA incorruptible and unsuited to their purposes, desire to put their old friend SANTA ANNA in his place. Antera's desire to cultivate the friendship and to The decline noticed has been comparatively greatest in conform his policy to the views and wishes of the United general merchandise, but there has also been a falling off of States Government is well known, and it is much to be regretted the press of the United States should lend " aid and comfort" to his enemies by circulating such ridiculous staries.

Your obedient servant,
BEN. E. GREEN.

REMARKS, BY THE EDITORS, We have no familiarity, we may indeed say no sequaintance, with the subject treated of in the would be withdrawn as soon as the market was easier. But the reverse is the case; the quantity warehoused for the merits of General Arista, or of the demerits month, both of dry goods and general merchandise, show a of the British creditors of the Government of positive decrease as compared with last year.

Mexico. The writer, by manfully putting his The cash duties received amount to \$3,557,275, against \$4,210,115 in the same month, (July, 1850.)

The exports to foreign ports also show a slight decrease as compared with July of last year, except in the item of specie, which is much larger.

Notwithstanding the decline noticed, however, the exports since the first of January show a large increase, exclusive of

specie, over the shipments for the corresponding period of last year.

An Exemplant Rules.—During the reign of Numa the temple of Janus was never seen open one day, but continued constantly shut for forty-three years together ; so entire a cessation of all kind of wer was there on all sides. For not only the people of Rome were tamed, and as it were charmed by the just and mild government of their prince, but even the neighboring cities round about, as if some gentle breeze or salubrious air hed blown from Rome upon them, began to change their temper; and a general inclination to peace and good government was infused into all, so that every one applied no necessity for any further shipments of coin. The total increase of imports for the last seven months over the same period of 1850 is, as stated above, but \$6,629,248, and against this we have increased our exports \$2,937,417 in produce, and \$21,125,873 in specie. We have thus an extraordinary balance in our favor of \$17,434,042, which, even allowing for "reclamations" in cotton, ought to be sufficient to pay all our indebtedness, and turn the tide of specie toward this country.

good government was infused into all, so that every one applied himself to the management of his lands and farm, to the quiet education of his children, and worship of the gods. Festival days and pleasant banquests, mutual benevolence and kind entertainment of friends visiting and conversing freely with each other, without fear or jeatousy, were the common practice over all Italy; while from Numa's wisdom, as from a fountain, a universal honesty and justice flowed upon all, and his calm tranquility diffused itself around every way. So that the high and hyperbolical expressions of the poets are said to fall short in describing the happy state of those days. For during the whole reign of Numa there was neither war, nor sedition, nor innovation designed against the State, nor even so much as any enmity or envy to the person of the prince, nor was there any plot or conspiracy out of ambitious design to oust him of his Government.

ADVICE OF POLONIUS TO HIS SON.

ADVICE OF POLONIUS TO HIS SON
Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd rhought his ect.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatched unfiede'd comrade. Bewe
Of entrance into quarrel! but, being in,
Bear it, that the opposer may beware of thee.
Give every man thine ser, but few thy vuice;
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgm
Coulty thy habit as thy putes can buy, Take each man's censure, but reserve thy jud Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy:
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.
Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft losse both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all—to thine own self be true,
And it must follow as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.